The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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(With immediate dispatch.)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, CARRAGHAN, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

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Bombay, 25th August 1863.

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THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

For First Class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

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N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.
26th August 1863.

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Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

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THE BANK WILL BE OPENED on the 1st proximo, for the transaction of local Banking business in all its branches.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Chairman.
Bombay, 12th August 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 2 per ct. per ann
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 4 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20. 6 do. do.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do.	4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand			.....	1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th June 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 18th June 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	1s.	11¾d.	„
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-56	cts.	„
3 Do. Do. ... „	2-53	„	„
On Demand..... „	2-50	„	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.	
„ „ „ „	4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „	3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	} On demand...1s. 11¾d.			do.
On Ireland				

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

Every precaution to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice of withdrawal 6 ₩ cent ₱ annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
„ 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
„ 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
„ 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
„ 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at such high rates of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited,) or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager,
Bombay 17th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

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W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business,

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	„
„ 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand		}	1s. 11¾d.	„
On Scotland	do.			
On Ireland	do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected in any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	4	„
Do. do. 3 do.	3	„
Do. do. 12 do.	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. FEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	„
3 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	„
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	„
1 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes *Drafts* or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China" or order.

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee
„ 4	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
„ 3	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
„ 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
„ 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
on Demand			
On Scotland do.	}	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	„
Do. do. do.	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	5	„

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KUIRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 10th June 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to notify, that arrangements being completed with one of the first music publishers in London. Selections of the best and latest music will henceforth be received by each steamer.

THE NEW OPERA FAUST.

All the music from this, the latest and most popular Opera, has now been received.

NEW VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

A large selection has been received for which lists are in preparation.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

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To Clyde		
To Hull		
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(PRICES CURRENT (27th August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	482 to 485
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	483 to 486
New Bhowngaur, (ready.)	"	4-6 to 487
New Comravuttee	"	485 to 490
New Compta	"	465 to 468
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	435 to 445
New Veeravul	"	445 to 455
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New Pomulnee	"	455 to 460
New Accote	"	460 to 465
New Mangalore	"	448 to 450
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,605.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-4 to 7 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	37 to 38
	"	25 to 26

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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 30	Minnehaha	Morgan	London 4 May.
	Hahnemann	Phillip	Liverpool 18 May.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Hahneman*, from Liverpool.—On the 1st July, boarded and fired into by the Confederate Privateer *Tricafoo*, as described to Lieut. Fraser, Commandant Sanitarium relieved.

3. With reference to the Garrison Orders of the 26th instant, the leave of absence granted to Surgeon Nicolson, 21st Regiment N. I., is cancelled.

Bombay, Sunday, 30th August 1863.

The 103rd Regt., the other for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Aug. 29	China	Curling	China.
30	Floating Light	Starkie	Liverpool.
	Nazura	Nacoda	Calcutta viaCochin

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Hahneman* from Liverpool.—Mr. J. Wren; Sarah Ann Abbott; Elizabeth Lewis, and four children.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—151 bales Cotton, 528¾ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Liverpool.

John Linn.—26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Virjee Nursey and Co.

Star of Brunswick.—25 bales Cotton, 87¾ cwt., Curconjee Canjee; 109 bales Cotton, 390 cwt., Goculdass Madowjee; 360 bales Cotton, 750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Ambiedass Trecumdass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Peroshaw and Co.; 130 bales Cotton, 485 cwt., Jairam Khimjee.

Miss Maiden.—206 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Camajee Pochawjee & Co.

Muldon.—155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., Govindjee Mevjee and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mancoba Moroba and Co.

Mary Spark.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Cursondas.

Negotiator.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Canjee Lilladhur.

Floating Light.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Rustumjee Purdoonjee and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 19, announced the arrivals of the *Neptune's Car*, Kerby, from Bombay 5th August; *Loire*, Croix, from Bourbon 23rd July; *Robert McKenzie*, McMillan, 26th June; *Research*, Killant, from Liverpool 20th February, touched at Aden 7th July, and left 13th, Bombay 23rd and left 4th August; *Bullion*, Smith, from Boston 6th April; *Queen of Colonies*, Cairneross, from Morton Bay 27th June, touched at Galle 6th August; *Orion*, Tivorse, from Galle, 9th August; *Hippocampus*, Guilbaund, from Cardiff 20th April; *Malika*, Cameron, from Hull 1st May; *St. Vincent de Paul*, (Commander's name illegible), from Bourbon 16th July; *St. Louis*, and *Koh-i-Noor*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29.

Donsterville, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from Kirkee.
Pottinger, Lieut. E., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Rajkote.
Ostrehan, Lieut. E. S., Staff Corps, to rejoin, from Poona.
Holland, Major, Assistant Commissary General, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.

Pottinger, Lieut. E., Royal Artillery, to Kirkee.
Holland, Major, Assistant Commissary General, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 29TH, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. With reference to yesterday's Garrison Orders, Major Kempt, 103rd Regiment, will perform the duty therein detailed, vice Lieut. Fisher, Commandant Sanitarium relieved.

3. With reference to the Garrison Orders of the 26th instant, the leave of absence granted to Surgeon Nicolson, 21st Regiment N. I., is cancelled.

Bombay, Sunday, 30th August 1863.

The 103rd Regt., the other for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 28th August 1863.

Assistant Surgeon C. J. F. McDowall is appointed to the medical charge of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry and directed to join.

Government having intimated their wish that the use of Carbonic Acid as a Deodorant and Disinfectant shall be fully tried at Poona, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires that Major General Smith C. B., Commanding the Division, will afford every facility for testing its efficacy in the Hospital of the Royal Artillery, 4th King's own Regiment, and 33rd Foot, under detailed instructions that will be given to the medical officers of those Corps by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 673 of the 12th instant, the leave therein granted to Lieut. Colonel Travers is to have effect from date of departure.

The undermentioned Officer has passed the required examination in the Native language as follows :—

Hindoostanee Interpreter's Test.

Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th Regiment N. I.

THE CRAWLEY CASE.—Fifty-two Non-Commissioned officers and privates of the 6th Dragoons are going home on the Court Martial business, besides several Officers. Syces have already been entertained in the regiment for the grooming of the horses. Major Champion goes in charge of the official documents connected with the case, and also as a witness. It might be thought a simpler plan would be to send the regiment home at once; but we presume this plan was not adopted, on ground that it would be rather an inconvenient precedent. A regiment would only have to get up a disturbance famous enough to lead to a motion in the House of Commons—and they would be sent home immediately to give evidence on a trial.—*Poona Observer, Aug.* 29.

CHEAP TRAMWAY FOR KUTCHA ROAD.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Memorandum by CAPTAIN E. THOMPSON, dated 16th May 1863.

A Cheap and durable Tramway may be constructed in the following manner on the sides of metalled roads, or on any kutcha road which is liable to much damage from heavy cart traffic.

2. Two trenches about fourteen inches wide and the same in depth, and distant from each other three feet eight inches from centre to centre, are to be cut on the road on which it is proposed to construct a Tramway. Carefully level the bottom of the trench and spread on it a layer two inches deep of dry sand.

3. Take the common flooring tile 12 by 12 by 3 choosing well burned tiles only, excluding all yellow ones, and place them on edge in the trench as closely together as possible, tapping them with a wooden mallet so as to give them a firm hold on the sand.

4. Fill in the sides only with poundged earth, ramming it well down so as to give a firm bearing to the sides of the bricks. Then take dry sand and pour it into the crevices between the bricks until they are quite filled up. Pouring water in with the sand greatly facilitates its descent between the bricks.

5. It is essential to the success of the Tramway that sand be used for the bottom and between the bricks; that the bricks be firmly bedded in the sand and that the crevices be well filled in.

6. When the bricks are laid and the sides and crevices filled in, it is of great advantage to flood the whole upper surface with water from an adjacent well or tank.

7. The earth should then be embanked as shewn in the plan, leaving about an inch of loose earth on the top surface of the bricks.

8. The tramway, when complete, appears like a common country cart track, and the bricks are not seen.

The bullocks walk on the bricks and the wheels follow their footsteps. The slight coating of earth and dust which covers the surface of the bricks amply protects them from wear, and if the bricks are laid down exactly as described, and the earthwork is kept in decent repair, the wear and tear is almost nothing.

9. A short length of this Tramway in Seetapore has been exposed to the whole of the heavy cart traffic between Lucknow, Seetapore, and Shahjehanpore, both to and fro, and in eight months wear it has sustained no damage.

10. The draught is nearly as light as over metalled roads.

11. The cost is about 4 annas a yard for bricks for a single line of two rails, and the labour of laying them down is small.

Letter to the Editor.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN GUZERAT.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as others see us!"

DEAR SIR,—Is it not a crying shame that the Government Telegraph Department in these parts has not as yet received its pay for the month of July last? It is all very well for those who fatten on the lion's share of the loaves and fishes to say that, whether sooner or later, 'tis all the same in the end; but those who have to vegetate on 30, 50, 70, and 100 Rupees a month feel the shoe pinch dreadfully, and find it most difficult, in these piping times when every article of consumption is nearly twice the value that hitherto it obtained, to eke out a decent subsistence.

Would it be on this subject, it may be as well to remark upon the miserably low salaries that are given to the inferior grades of subordinates, and who be it known, are the hardest worked—I mean from Assistants in charge of offices, as they are grandiloquently dubbed, to Signallers downwards. Verily, it would appear, from concurrent circumstances, that the Director General and his satellites are essaying to accomplish the feat of screwing out the greatest amount of work for the smallest proportion of wages; but the whole subject is a most iniquitous one, for surely "the labourer is worthy of his reward."

Another point needing comment, is the apparent covert endeavour to exclude Natives from the Service, by fixing the scale of their allowances at half the standard accorded to Europeans. This is a flagrant injustice; and is moreover in diametrical opposition to the spirit of the proclamation of her gracious majesty, (God bless her!) wherein equal rights were announced. Whether the insidious move be only the result of some singular hallucination that pervades the mind of the Bombay Superintendent, or part of a scheme as yet in process of development, to extinguish those who wear "*the shadow'd livery of the sun*," is more than can as yet be positively affirmed; but the fact, as above recorded, is nevertheless unquestionable.

Some one belonging to the *Bureaux* ought to turn his attention to this subject; and call for an immediate return of the number of Telegraph Offices in the Bombay Presidency; the staff apportioned to each with the duties devolving on them; the length of service, and remuneration received by each individual; the promotions made within the last five years and the causes of supercessions, if any; together with the various items of incidental, annual, and other expenses. Then will be brought to light the quiet ramifications of that *Upas* tree—favouritism—then will be laid bare in all its naked deformity the underhand juggling of official patronage; but who is to be the Hercules that will condescend to clear the Augean Stable? Echo answers who! More anon.—Yours faithfully,

Guzerat, 28th Aug. 1863. ALIUSQUE ET IDEM.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS

At Bangalore, on the 24th August, the wife of Mr. R. Filton, of a son.

On the 23rd August, the wife of C. B. King, Esq., of Munzerabad of a son.

At Kirkee on the 27th instant, the wife of Quarter Master Sergeant Chas. Mapp, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

At Satara, on the evening of the 22nd August, the wife of Mr. William Gordon, Head Clerk of the Adjutant, and Chaplain's Clerk of St. Thomas' Church, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Dacca, on the 11th August, Beatrice Lucy, the eldest child of H. J. Reynolds, Esq., C.S., aged 5 years and 4 months.

At Bangalore, on the 23rd August, Charles Christian, the infant son of Captain Charles Elliot, C.B., Mysore Commission, aged 14 days.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR ADEN.

Captain Lapertisse, of H. I. Majesty's Steam Ship *Japon* having very kindly offered to convey a Mail to Aden. A packet will be closed here THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 7 A.M. The *Japon* will, it is expected, reach Aden prior to the 11th proximo, the date the Steamer from Calcutta is expected here.

Letters, &c., for Aden forwarded by this opportunity will be liable to the Indian Inland rates of postage those for places beyond the usual Overland Steam rates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mails for PERSIAN GULF, per Ship *Margaret Jane*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd proximo.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER.—1863.

Last Quarter	Saturday	5d. 6h.	0.2m. A.M.
New Moon	Saturday	13d. 9h.	32.8m. A.M.
First Quarter	Sunday	20d. 6h.	24.2m. P.M.
Full Moon	Sunday	27d. 10h.	53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	31	Saturn sets at 7.48	5 46	6 15	0 35	0 56	Date 27th August. Time—9h. 2m. 0s.3
Tues.	1	St. Giles, A.	5 46	6 14	1 16	1 35	
Wed.	2	St. Stephen, C.	5 46	6 13	1 54	2 14	
Thur	3	D. Break at 4h 31m.	5 46	6 12	2 33	2 53	
Fri.	4	Twilight ends at 7 27	5 47	6 11	3 12	3 33	
Sat.	5	Old St. Bartholomew	5 47	6 11	3 57	4 23	
Sun.	6	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 47	6 10	4 53	5 2	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 31st.—Banyan died, 1688.—Capture of St. Sebastian, 1813.

Tuesday 1st.—Government of the East Indies transferred to the Crown, 1858.

Wednesday 2nd.—Great Fire of London, 1666.

Thursday 3rd.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.—Great storm and fire, St. Kitts, 1776.—Definitive Treaty with America, 1783.

Friday 4th.—Fort of Allyghur taken, 1803.

Saturday 5th.—First American Congress, 1774.—Capture of Malta, 1800.

Sunday 6th.—Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807.

THE
Bombay Gazette
MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1863.

THE "First Report by the Council of Military Education on Army Schools" is before us. The schools of the army previously to March 1860 were under the superintendence of an Inspector General, an officer of the War Department. At the commencement of the financial year, 1860-61, they were transferred to the General Commanding-in-Chief, and placed under the immediate supervision of the Council of Military Education. The present Report is the first one made of the condition and working of the schools under the immediate supervision of the Council. The arrangement of it is the same as that of the last Report under the former superintendence, which was drawn up by Colonel Lefroy and dated 31st December 1858. The Report of the Council furnishes gratifying intelligence of the state of education in the army: there has been, however, but little substantial and valuable progress. A view of its general condition may be had from the following table :—

	Numbers returned.	Percentage for 1860.	Percentage for 1858.
Class 1. Can neither read nor write	34,884	18·95	20·5
Class 2. Can read but not write	36,283	19·72	18·8
Class 3. Can read and write	99,145	53·89	56·0
Class 4. Have a superior degree of education	13,692	7·44	4·7

"Grouping together classes 1 and 2 for 1860, it appears that for more than 38 per cent. of men in the ranks the most elementary education is required; and comparing the year 1860 with 1858, while there appears a considerable increase in the percentage of those few who have advanced beyond mere reading and writing, the mass is evidently in much the same state with respect to education as was the case three years ago." The proportion of 'uneducated' among the several branches of the service, comprising under that term classes 1 and 2 above, may be seen from the following table :—

	1860 classes 1 and 2 "uneducated."	1858 classes 1 and 2 "uneducated."
Cavalry	22·03 per cent.	24·8 per cent.
Royal Artillery	25·65 "	40·4 "
Royal Engineers	5·36 "	3·0 "
Military Train	42·37 "	32·6 "
Foot Guards	10·96 "	20·4 "
Infantry of the Line	45·62 "	44·6 "

"Thus it appears that in the Royal Artillery the proportion of uneducated men has been reduced from 40 per cent. in 1858 to 25 per cent. in 1860; and in the Foot Guards the proportion has been reduced from 20 per cent. in 1858, to nearly 11 per cent. in 1860; a striking proof how much may be effected when, as is eminently the case in both these corps, the education of the non-commissioned officers and men receives the attention and encouragement due to its importance."

The progress of education in the army is seriously retarded by irregularity of attendance. It has become a question whether the attendance of soldiers at school should be made a military duty. Such attendance is not constituted any part of Military discipline by the Mutiny Act. Consequently the "Iron Duke's" order, in 1849, that "all recruits, until dismissed drill, should attend the garrison or regimental school-master daily for two hours," required modification; and a General Order of 19th June 1857 directed commanding officers to "encourage" soldiers, after being dismissed drill, to attend school, and recommended them to require educational attainments as qualifications for promotion to the rank of corporal and serjeant. By a clause introduced into the Articles of War of 1859, and further explained in General Order of 16th January 1861, commanding officers cannot order all soldier's indiscriminately, and against their will, to attend the school, but have powers for the proper discipline of those who voluntarily attend. We agree entirely with the Council, who think that primary education, meaning no more by this term than ability to read and write, has become a matter of such importance as justly to claim its place in the regular course of military instruction, and to form an integral part of the discipline of the army. This opinion relates exclusively to recruits before they are dismissed to duty; and the Council think that there would be no lack of volunteers for more advanced instruction, when the difficulties of primary education were thus overcome. In addition to the far higher and broader grounds on which the claims of education are usually maintained, as influencing the moral as well as the intellectual condition of the instructed, the Council consider that there are peculiar reasons at the present day which render it in a high degree desirable that the soldier should be at least so far educated as to be able to read and write. "It is generally admitted," "they say, "that the higher art developed in the construction of the modern fire-arm calls for a higher skill and intelligence in the person who uses it. The prescribed course of instruction in musketry shows this. To the highest practical skill in the use of the rifle is now required to be added a knowledge as well of the construction of that arm as of the theoretical principles of rifle practice. These are carefully explained, with the aid of diagrams and all the usual appliances of a lecture. As has been well observed—"a soldier who does not know his alphabet is told that the course of a bullet under the influence of powder is a curved line called the trajectory; and it must be obvious that to the wholly untaught mind both the language and symbols required for such instruction must be absolutely unintelligible. Again, the necessity of possessing a body of non-commissioned officers in every regiment so far educated as to be enabled to keep accounts and make out returns (frequently in a complicated form), is everywhere admitted. It is evidently, then, desirable to extend the instruction of the soldier as widely as possible, in order that the field of selection for non-commissioned officers may be large enough to enable the choice to be made for other important qualities as well as for education." These reasons for the better education of the soldier at the present day are thoroughly sound and valid. The modern mode of warfare requires intelligence in the soldier—requires that the principle of intelligence should be made general in the mass of the rank and file. What is intelligence? It is cultivated mind, the developed faculties of the human understanding. This development of the faculties, which is the combination of *knowledge*, and of *thought*, should be the object of the army system and schools of instructions. The true objects of primary education are far from being generally understood. In the army, especially for the reasons assigned by the Council, they should be well understood. So many days or months or years spent at school, or a certain number of text-books mastered by the pupils in a given routine of study, do not constitute education, which is something more than mere instruction. Pupils should be taught to think; and the highest object of education is mental discipline. The oral method of teaching (though no doubt more agreeable both to pupils and teachers) is very objectionable, as it fails to cultivate the powers of attention and concentration. There is no royal road to learning, and the difficulties met with in obtaining knowledge are a needful part of sound education. The natural desire for knowledge does not prompt the pupil to cultivate and healthily develop his powers, but only induces him to seek fresh and ever-varying information, tasting of everything but gaining thereby no strength nor energy to his faculties. It is the duty of the primary educator to control, guide, and stimulate the pupil's natural desire for knowledge. The development of mental power should ever be kept in view, as needful for success in every walk of life, not less that of the soldier than of the civilian. We need not say how much depends on the character of the teacher. It will always be found that as we advance in the quality of the teachers, greater moral results will very largely follow. We believe that there has been great improvement in the quality of army school-masters within the last few years, and that great attention is now given to the subject. We republished in our columns the Report of the Superintendent of schools for the Bombay Presidency. It was the only Report received from India by the Council. On the whole we cannot but think that the army schools are getting into a healthy condition and into good working order. We would strongly urge the importance of the more advanced instruction. Soldiers will certainly be all the better soldiers as well as men for being intelligent.

THE Government of India in the Public Works Department, has published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, an official paper of a somewhat unusual character. A memorandum by Captain E. Thompson on a "Cheap Tramway for a Kutcha Road" is a most happy innovation on the ordinary loose, long-winded style of Indian Official Papers, and would do credit to the "Cook's Oracle," for the skill with which the "Cheap Tramway" recipe is set forth. On another point too, Captain Thompson has an advantage over the "Oracle," the latter being obliged to make the proviso, before its receipts can be tried, of telling you, you must "first catch your hare," which of course does not in the least apply to "kutcha roads" as these abound everywhere, and have this curious characteristic that they are always at hand though never wanted. As the Bombay Municipal Commissioners particularly excel in the skill which keeps up kutcha roads, they might consult Captain Thompson's receipt for "a cheap and durable Tramway" with advantage.

THE hearing of the Burney Case was concluded on Friday, the 21st instant, in the Calcutta High Court. The Judge, Sir Mordaunt Wells, has reserved judgment.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *30th August*, 12-50 A.M.

Steamer *Nubia* from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS, *30th August*, 9-15 A.M.

Steamer *Persia* sailed for Calcutta.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, *30th August*, 12-5 A.M.

ARRIVED steamer *Columbian* from Hongkong 12th, Singapore 21st, and Penang 23rd August.

The news from Japan is of no great importance; the Japanese continue to practise petty skirmishes.

Several vessels of various foreign countries while navigating the inland sea of Japan had recently been fired upon by the adjacent forts.

Gordon has gained a victory over the rebels in captuaing of one of their strongholds, and interrupted communication with Shanghai, the source whence the rebels still draw large supplies of arms and men.

From the other ports there is nothing of interest.

COMMERCIAL.

Per steamer *Columbian*.

Opium quotations :—

Malwa, 680 dollars.

Patna, 610 dollars.

Benares, 595 dollars.

Exchange on London Bank, four shillings and nine pence three farthings.

First-class Private, four shillings and ten pence farthing.

On Bombay, two hundred and thirty-five to five and a half Rupees.

On Calcutta, two hundred and thirty-six Rupees.

Cotton, Bombay kinds, show a decline of five mace.

Quotations being good to fine, taels sixteen to seventeen.

Medium to good, taels fifteen to sixteen.

Common, taels fourteen five to fifteen.

Arrived *Ottawa* from Bombay on 5th instant, and *Olan Alpine* from Calcutta same day.

Shanghai dates of the 4th instant.

Malwa, 535 taels.

Patna, 475 taels.

Exchange on London Bank, six shillings three pence half penny.

First-class Private, six shillings and four pence.

On Bombay, three hundred and eight Rupees.

On Calcutta, three hundred and seven Rupees.

NEWS LETTERS.

DEESA, *24th August* 1863.

RAIN has been continuous for the last fortnight, and the fall has been so heavy in many parts of the province, as to anticipate a failure of the crops that have sprung up. Everything around is damp and musty, and unless there be a speedy break, much sickness is likely to arise. The *Nana* captured at Ajmere appears a myth. Several native princes and others, with whom I conversed on the subject, are of opinion that the *Simon Pure*, if not already dead, must have secreted himself somewhere, where he could not by any possibility come within reach of the law. The general belief is, that the man at Ajmere, if not one of the Nana's followers, may be one of his agents. The reason for arriving at this conclusion is simply that he happens to be a Deccanee Brahmin.

Communication with above and other stations has been rendered most difficult in consequence of the roads being dreadfully cut up, and the rivers unfordable; absence of ferries is a want very much felt, but who is to provide them is a matter of question, as the territory is subject to the control of a native prince, and native princes are proverbial for reckless indifference in all matters relating to the good of the public generally.

BELLARY, *19th August*.

THE E. Battery received their Indian Medals the other day in presence of Sir Charles Denison, the Governor of Madras. There was a grand parade on the occasion. His Excellency the Governor left yesterday for Kurnool.

I regret to have to state that a Serjeant of the 74th Highlanders shot himself the other day. He had from some cause or other been removed from the charge of the regimental workshop, and it seems that he took this to heart and continued drinking till he was affected with delirium tremens. The deceased is said to have been a respectable man, and to have been liked by his comrades. He left a written request that his mother should not be informed of the nature of his death.

We get but eight loaves of bread for a rupee, and the price of articles of every kind is increasing daily. You must have seen in the public papers that the 74th has been ordered to England—to embark from Madras. The regiment will, I believe, leave this in October, for the Presidency.—*Poona Observer, August.* 29.

LOCAL.

H. I. M. steamer *Severn*, leaves our harbour for sea this day, Monday.

THE "BOMBAY."—The steam Navigation Company's late steamer *Bombay*, was sold on Saturday last, by the Agent of the Ranee of Oude for Rs. 1,500.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—The special general meeting of the shareholders in the above Bank, will be held at the Bank building, this day, Monday.

WIDENING THE COLABA CAUSEWAY.—We are glad to perceive that a move has been made towards the above object. Stakes are being driven into the ground, marking the boundary of the road, as it is to be. We trust every effort will be made to complete it before the coming busy season fairly sets in.

THE NEW MEAT MARKET.—As announced in our advertising columns, Mr. Shumary, who has undertaken to supply the inhabitants of Bombay with good meat at a reduced rate, will be unable to complete his arrangements until the 15th of September, instead of on the 1st as at first intended.

SANITARY EXPERIMENT.—The following General Order has been issued :—"Government having intimated their wish that the use of Carbonic Acid as a Deodorant and Disinfectant shall be fully tried at Poona, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires that Major General Smith C.B., Commanding the Division, will afford every facility for testing its efficacy in the Hospital of the Royal Artillery, 4th King's own Regiment, and 33rd Foot, under detailed instruction that will be given to the medical officers of those Corps by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces."

We hail this experiment as a judicious step in the right direction.

CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS.—The *Hahneman*, Capt. Phillips, from London, arrived in harbour yesterday. She reports having been fired into and boarded by a Confederate Privateer, named the *Tricaloosa*, in Lat. 25-25 S., Long. 33-47 W. Her papers were strictly examined, and having been found satisfactory she was permitted to proceed on her voyage.

PARELL LIBRARY.—The undermentioned gentlemen have liberally paid donations in cash to the Parell Library and Reading Room, for which the Managing Committee of that Institution publicly offers thanks for their zeal in the cause of public education :—

Kursondas Madhowdas, Esq.....Rs. 10
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq..... " 10

NATIVE LIBERALITY.—We understand that Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee Cama has contributed a sum of Rs. 11,000 to the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.

Mr. Goculdass Tejpall has made a donation of Rs. 90,000, for the foundation of an hospital in Cutch Mandvee.

Mr. Jeevraj Balloo has given Rs. 40,000, for the foundation of an English School, and Mr. Canjee Khetsey has given Rs. 40,000 for the foundation of a Sanskrit Academy, in the same place.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney has communicated his intention to the managers of the Parsee Gymnasium to provide at his expense a site and suitable apparatus for the purpose of teaching the art of swimming.

PORTRAIT OF THE GOVERNOR.—We have seen an excellent portrait in lithograph of His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, engraved by Mr. V. L. D'Silva, Editor of *O Patriota*. It will be published in the ensuing number of *O Patriota*.—*Poona Observer.*

THE ROADS IN CAVEL.—With the view of inducing our Municipal Commissioners to take steps for repairing the thoroughfares, and constructing drains to carry off the water which during the monsoon accumulates in the district of Cavel, we drew their attention to the subject in our issue of the 15th instant, but our observations have failed to make the Commissioners move in the matter as yet.

Frequent representations have, we understand, been made by the residents of Cavel both to the late Board of Conservancy, and to the present Commissioners, but to no effect, for the thoroughfares in this locality are now just in the same (perhaps worse) state, as they were some years back.

There is at Cavel a Roman Catholic Church to which a large number of Christians resort every day, and particularly on Sundays and holidays. This district also contains some public schools which are frequented by many children. Both the church and the schools are rendered inaccessible after a heavy fall of rain.

Some two or three years ago, we remember, an attempt was made by the Commissioners to repair one of the thoroughfares in this locality by throwing over it large uncut stones which were never covered with earth. The consequence was that the stones instead of piercing the ground, pierced the feet of the passers by to their great annoyance. The repairs, if they may be so called, were not, however, undertaken, until the Commissioners were dragged, as it were, to the measure, by the influence of a Civil Servant of high standing, whose daughter attended one of the schools to which this thoroughfare leads.—*Echo de Bombaim, August* 29.

WE hear on a reliable authority that a well-known Parsi scholar of our Island is shortly about to give to the public a translation in English of a Pehlvi work—the *Dinkurd*—with an introductory essay of his own on Pehlvi literature. The translation is not to embrace we suppose, the whole of the work, the complete manuscript being not procured by the author as yet. One or two Parsi *Dustoors*, who have the complete manuscript with them, do not, it is said, part with it to the translator; but the four first books being obtained after some difficulty, a translation is prepared which is now undergoing examination with some of our acknowledged Pehlvi Scholars. If Parsis go on in this way they will remove the stigma attached to their name that they are only a commercial people, without an ambition to exert in literary pursuits. We wish the young Parsi scholar ample success in his undertaking. —*Indian Banner, August* 29.

ON Thursday last our distinguished townsman, the H

Magistrate.—What did you cause to be written?

Witness.—To the Brahmin writer I said, "the prisoner caused the body to be removed without giving me information; make a report to this effect and write what Soma dictates." The writer's name is not known to me. I did not know him. He was a Railway man, and had come to put up there, it being evening. (Witness imprisoned for false evidence.)

Soma bin Lakhma, affirmed and examined.—I am a Dubla by caste.

Magistrate.—Do you know why you are sworn?

Witness.—I know I am sworn to give true evidence and that if I do not give true evidence I shall be punished.

Magistrate.—Your Patel who gave false evidence is imprisoned?

Witness.—I do not know how old I am. I live at Vangam. I am a cultivator by occupation. I am in the service of a Brahmin. I was formerly in that of a carpenter who is now dead. I did not go to his house 10 or 12 days ago. I do not remember when I went there last. I knew Mavjee Budhia, the deceased, by sight. I saw his dead body at the distance of a cubit from the house. It was about 7 A.M. We removed the body and buried it at the desire of Soma who called me. The prisoner was inside the house. He came out when the body was removed. I do not know whether he paid any money.

Magistrate.—How did you know the body to be Mavjee?

Witness.—I heard people say so. I did not uncover the body to see whose it was.

Dharma Khandia, affirmed and examined.—I am a cultivator by occupation. I live at Vangam. I cultivate land on my own account. Soma took me to the prisoner's bungalow, where I saw a dead body. I did not see the prisoner give anything. We removed the dead body without taking off the covering and seeing the face.

Panglia Khandia, affirmed and examined.—I am a cultivator. I live at Vangam. I was called by Soma who took me to the Parsee prisoner's house for the purpose of burying the dead body there lying. The Parsee said "take this away and bury it." We accordingly did so at a distance of 2 "calls" I did not take off the cover to see the face.

Radka Vithal, deposed.—I am about 30 years old. I am a cultivator. By caste a Dubla. I live at Hasangam near Vangam. Soma one day called me. The prisoner is a contractor. I never went to his house. I do not know his house. Soma is my acquaintance. I never went to the prisoner's house. I saw from a distance a dead body being covered. I don't know whose body it was. I was not called by Dulbha. I accidentally met him. He did not say to me any thing. We both saw from a distance the dead body being conveyed. I did not see the body lifted up from the place where it originally lay. (Jury called and their report read to them.)

Kanjram Padmaji, one of the jurors,

Affirmed and examined.—The rest having been sent out of Court.

I am Marwadi Wani by caste, 36 years of age. I am a shopkeeper at Dahnu. I was a member of a jury held upon a dead body; admits his signature to the report.

Magistrate.—Does the report just read to you contain a correct statement of your opinion?

Witness.—The report was read over, but not explained to me at the time. I do not understand Marathi.

Umajee Bhagwanjee, also one of the jurors affirmed and examined.—I am a Marwadi Wani by caste. I am a shop-keeper, and live at Dahnu. Admits his signature to the jury's report. I understood the contents of the report before I signed it.

Bapu Gopal Patel also a juror, affirmed,—I am a Coonbee by caste. I am 30 years of age. I live at Hasangam. Admits his signature to the report. (Jury Report recorded No. 12.)

Magistrate.—I would adjourn the case for further investigation.

Mr. Barton.—I would then apply to the Court to admit the prisoner to bail, under section 212 of the criminal procedure code, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant his being committed to the sessions.

Magistrate.—I am not inclined to grant that application. If you like you may appeal to the Sessions Judge against my order.

An immediate appeal was accordingly made to the Sessions Judge, who thereupon ordered the Magistrate to send up the papers in the case to him.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(Continued from our last.)

INTEMPERANCE.

According to existing regulations, every soldier has a right to purchase at his regimental canteen two drams of spirits of good quality, generally rum or arrack, supplied by the Commissariat, or he may substitute malt liquor, wholly or partially, for spirit. The quantity of malt liquor issued in lieu of spirit varies in different regiments, but generally it appears to be a quart in lieu of a dram. Formerly spirit used to be issued as part of the ration, and it could be obtained early in the morning; but of late years this practice has been almost, if not altogether, discontinued. No intoxicating drink is issued before dinner, but every soldier has a right to purchase any quantities of liquor between stated above. Beer can be removed from the canteen for dinner, but spirits must always be drunk at the bar; and in order to prevent a double issue, a non-commissioned officer attends in the canteen and registers the men's names who have received their allowance. In some regiments no spirit is allowed to be issued until evening.

Two drams of spirit are equal to the twentieth part of a gallon, and hence each soldier who avails himself of his privilege of dram-drinking to the fullest extent, will consume 18½ gallons of raw spirit per annum; but most men content themselves with one dram and an equivalent of malt liquor.

Several very serious questions arise out of this practice of continual dram-drinking, as it affects the health and efficiency of the army in India. In colder climates it is known that there is scarcely a habit to which men are addicted which so directly and insidiously undermines their health and predisposes them to organic diseases as the daily use of spirituous liquors. It disorders the digestive functions, irritates the nervous system, occasions structural disease of the liver, brain, and blood vessels, and is a most potent predisposing cause of cholera and other epidemic diseases. A simple statement of these well-known effects of continued tippling is sufficient to show that of all habits it is about the last which should be indulged in or encouraged in such a climate as that of India; for the diseases which it is observed to cause in this country are diseases from which the soldier suffers severely in India. Liver disease, delirium tremens, sunstroke, and apoplexy, as well as cholera, prevail to a large extent all over India, besides a number of diseases which are indirectly traceable to intemperate habits. A striking illustration of the evil results of even casual acts of intemperance is given by Dr. Bird, who mentions that on one occasion a great mortality took place in the horse artillery. Apoplectic seizures, cerebral symptoms, and fever struck them down. "We marched," he says, through a great number of date-trees, where the men pulled down the pots that are attached to the trees; they could pull them down, and drink the contents." Toddy and the sun, killed them; but the deaths were laid to the account of the latter." Intemperate habits are also the most fruitful causes of indiscipline and crime.

At some stations the proportion of cases received into hospital, directly or indirectly the result of intemperance, appears to be about a tenth part of the total admissions from all diseases; and there is a remarkable concurrence of testimony in the reports of the different stations as to the injury to health generally caused by the use of spirits. Some medical officers go even further, and object to the use of malt liquor in such a climate, and propose to substitute for it light wines, ginger beer, tea, coffee, &c., for the reasons stated by Dr. James Bird that "it is a physiological principle that any hydrocarbonized drinks, whether beer or spirits, are more objectionable to men going to a warm climate" than the less stimulating drinks we have enumerated.

The same evil results of intemperance have been traced among the civil European population. Dr. John MacLennan states, that in one hospital at Bombay the amount of disease admitted from intemperance was "something appalling;" that nearly one-tenth part of all the admissions during a period of 10 years were from delirium tremens and cholera; that, with the sole exception of fever, the number of admissions was larger than from any other disease; and that, as to deaths, "alcohol destroyed more than either fever, hepatitis, or diarrhœa, and nearly as many as cholera." About a third part of the victims of intemperance were soldiers and pensioners.

We are glad to say that in some regiments habits of temperance have been introduced, and with marked benefit to health.

Mr. Dempster instances the case of the 2nd troop, 1st brigade, horse artillery, in which a temperance movement was introduced at Meerut and only 20 men drew the spirit ration, the remainder either drinking moderately of malt liquor or abstaining altogether. He states the effect to have been excellent, and that he "had never before seen European troops in India in so good a condition in all respects;" that when the troop arrived at Meerut from Loodiana it had 50 per cent. actually in hospital, and that after a four years' residence in Meerut, under the temperance system, it marched to Sealkote "with a clean bill of health, no death having occurred among the men for a period of two years." It is, however, but fair to state that Meerut is a comparatively healthy station.

The 20th Cameronians, while under the command of the late Colonel Oglander, is cited by Dr. Maclean as a temperance regiment, whose health was "admirable" up to the time of their landing at Chusan, where they were destroyed by bad food and bad locality, until at the end of two months they could not muster 20 men. While they were at Fort William they had only about a third of the sickness under temperance which they suffered from under dram-drinking. They landed in China 900 strong, and there was not a single man in the regiment, except the old soldiers, who drew his spirit ration.

Dr. Maclean also mentions a remarkable illustration of the beneficial effects of temperance in the 84th regiment, under the command of Colonel Russell, while it was stationed at Secunderabad, which has been hitherto one of the most unhealthy spots in India. The Irish Roman Catholic priests in the regiment promoted the temperance movement so effectually that there was scarcely a man in the regiment who drew the spirit ration; and he says, "as might be expected, it was one of the healthiest regiments I ever saw in Secunderabad."

Another similar fact is mentioned by Dr. Colvin Smith as having occurred at this station. He says that the 3rd Madras European regiment was remarkably healthy at Secunderabad in 1856; and when his attention is called to the fact that this healthiness is an exception to the rule, he states that it is to be accounted for in this way, that they got rid of all the grog shops about the lines, and that improved the health of the regiment immensely."

The whole tenor of the evidence, then, goes to prove that the consumption of ardent spirits by the troops is a very potent cause of disease in India, and that much benefit to the efficiency of the army would accrue from discontinuing its use, if it were practicable to do so.

It is upon the practicability of effecting this great reform that the whole question turns.

The use of spirits habitually is an acquired taste, which after a time becomes confirmed. The habit exists throughout the British army, and is carried with it to every station at which it serves, whatever may be the climate or its dangers. It is this depraved taste which lies at the root of the whole matter, and which renders it so difficult to deal with the question.

Throughout the army, drunkenness is punished as an offence, and at all home stations the sale of spirits is forbidden in the canteens. So far, the habit meets with discouragement.

The introduction of libraries, reading rooms, schools, good conduct badges, amusements of various kinds, and savings' banks are encouragements to temperance which have been introduced of late years.

It is considered to be unnecessary at home stations to permit the sale of ardent spirits in canteens, because no danger can accrue from the prohibition, while, at the same time, their use is, to a certain extent, discouraged.

But at most foreign stations, and throughout the whole of India, it has been considered advisable to permit the sale of ardent spirits, under restrictions as to quality and amount, in all canteens; because bad, adulterated, and, in some cases, poisonous spirits only could be otherwise obtained by the soldier.

The permissive, authorized sale of spirits, the use of which by the troops we have shown to be an indirect cause of a large amount of disease and mortality, thus becomes a direct encouragement to intemperance and disease, while its avowed object is to prevent disease by supplying men with a less injurious spirit than they could otherwise obtain.

There are also certain financial advantages derived from this monopoly of sale, which are thus described by Colonel Greathed:—

"3185. You say that the soldier derives a certain pecuniary benefit from the canteen fund, will you explain to the Commissioners how that arises?—It is from the enhanced price at which the spirits are sold,—8 annas or 1s. is imposed upon every gallon of spirits, and that in a very short time creates a fund which supplies the wants of the soldier without any expense to himself; for instance, the canteen fund, under the regulations of the Government, pays for the cap covers of the men, which are very necessary, and a constant expense; it also pays for all his amusements,—the fives court and the theatre, the skittle ground and the gardens, and in fact any reasonable request which the commanding officer makes is always granted.

"3186. When we speak of the Government providing soldiers with fives court, or other means of amusement, we mean that, in point of fact, the soldier provides these for himself by the tax which is levied on spirits, and which is levied on spirits exclusively?—The fives courts are always parts of the barracks; the theatres are certainly maintained by the soldiers, or by the regiment; the men subscribed to them. The theatre at Jullundur was bought; we paid 300*l.* for it, and that money was paid out of the canteen fund entirely; that the Government did not give us all; in fact, everything connected with the amusements and comfort of the men is paid for out of the canteen fund."

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One of the most difficult and important duties of the bazaar magistrate is to keep the soldiers from obtaining this bad cheap liquor, which he does manage to procure notwithstanding the facilities afforded by the canteen and the penalties to which he subjects himself.

Sir R. Martin says, "restrictions are always attempted, but then the evil of open cantonments throughout India, is the difficulty of maintaining a proper system of medical police, especially in regard to the use of the pernicious bazaar spirits." Testimony to the same effect is given by other witnesses, and, indeed, the difficulty of preventing the sale of bazaar spirits to soldiers, is the only reason alleged in the stational returns for the continuance of the present canteen system. From nearly every station, and from all classes of officers, there is the same expression of opinion, that the use of spirits by the troops is neither conducive to health nor discipline, and that it ought to be abolished were it possible to prevent the consumption of bazaar spirits.

Notwithstanding every effort, it is to be feared that the cheap spirit will always cope successfully with the dear spirit; and the whole evidence leaves it very doubtful whether, considering the encouragement given to men to drink spirits in the canteen, confirming their bad habits, and the cheapness of the bazaar spirit which they manage to procure, the present canteen system is of any use in protecting the soldier's health.

The testimony in favour of the use of malt liquor is nearly as unanimous as the testimony against the use of spirits. Some medical officers, indeed, consider that it would hardly be safe even in India to deprive old spirit-drinkers of a long-accustomed stimulus; but admitting that such cases exist, they in no way detract from the weight of testimony on the other side, because the cases put forward are exceptional, and are indeed those in which a medical officer would in all probability prescribe alcoholic stimulants as medicines. Indeed it would not be advisable to exclude the use of spirits altogether from the army. There are cases, such as those alluded to, and there are particular kinds of service, as, for instance, field service, or duties exposing men to wet or damp, or very great fatigue, where a temporary stimulus would be of use, and where an issue of spirit under the advice of the medical officer might be permitted. But it is now known that many of these temporary uses to which spirits can be advantageously applied are much better met by tea or coffee, both of which have the special virtue of preventing waste under exertion, which spirit has not. Indeed there can be no doubt that a more systematic use of these beverages during times of fatigue and exposure would conduce more to the health of troops than any temporary issue of spirits.

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Throughout the army, drunkenness is punished as an offence, and at all home stations the sale of spirits is forbidden in the canteens. So far, the habit meets with discouragement.

The introduction of libraries, reading rooms, schools, good conduct badges, amusements of various kinds, and savings' banks are encouragements to temperance which have been introduced of late years.

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But at most foreign stations, and throughout the whole of India, it has been considered advisable to permit the sale of ardent spirits, under restrictions as to quality and amount, in all canteens; because bad, adulterated, and, in some cases, poisonous spirits only could be otherwise obtained by the soldier.

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* Referring to the effects of drinking ardent spirits, Sir Charles Napier says:—"Drinking does not give the fever, but it so inflames the liver and brain, that the fever takes too firm a grasp to be got rid of. Why! their ration is *two drams a day and eight* of these drams make a *quart bottle!* so the sober soldier swallows *one-fourth of a bottle* of raw spirits every day! You and I know them too well to doubt that the other three-fourths go down after the first. Dr. Robinson, of the 13th a clever man, supposed to know India better than most others, tells me that at Jellalabad, where no liquor could be had, where they could get only water, he had not a sick man the whole time! *Two great disease with officers and men is drink, but the soldiers drink worse liquor namely, arrack, which is made with any thing and every thing but rice.* Rice, the wholesomest of all Indian produce, is nearly boiled. *This arrack* is made chiefly of *thang*, a liquor drawn from the date-tree, not by distillation, but incision in the bark."—Napier's Conquest of Sinde, p. 304.

THE BURNEY DINAPORE SCANDAL CASE.

(Abridged from the Englishman, August 18, and continued from the Bombay Gazette, of Aug. 29.)

Tuesday, 18*th August* 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR M. L. WELLS, KT.)

Burney vs. *Eyre (continued.)*

Mr. Bell and Mr. Doyne for the plaintiff.

Mr. Newmarch and Mr. Woodroffe for the defendant.

Colonel G. Burney, cross-examined by Mr. Newmarch.—I have been acquainted with Mr. Eyre since March 1861. I have been on tolerable terms with him. I was only an acquaintance; I could hardly call him friend. I made him a present for breaking in my horse. I never had any occasion before this occurrence to find fault with him. She did not say that her husband would be annoyed if she gave me the chain without his consent. I cannot undertake to say she expressed herself so in her letter. The last part of the letter said she would take no more coffee but she would take cream. She said in future she should take tea of an evening. In the evening I always sent her coffee. I cannot say whether she might have spoken about the coffee without having read my postscript. I recollect I asked for the chain, and that I had made the coffee about the rooms; also that I had commented on the dresses of the ladies at the ball, and upon the crinolines. I recollect I did use the word *exposé* in the letter, but I am not positive that I used the simile of the Chinese toys. I also recollect asking whether Mrs. Gordon's name was Mary Magdalene. I did not recollect exactly all the contents of my letter, and I thought whether I had made something offensive in my letter. I had no doubt Mrs. Willis was much offended and annoyed, believing what those gentlemen stated. I also thought Colonel Gordon had just reason to be annoyed at the allusion to Mrs. Gordon. I don't think it was in bad taste to ask a lady whether another's name who was going to live with her was Mary Magdalene. I certainly did not consider it in bad taste from the terms of intimacy on which I was with Mrs. Willis. I did not make the allusion to the supposed character of Mary Magdalene. I did not mean any harm in the joke. Col. Gordon may have taken this view of it.

To the Court.—I had no insulting intention. It was merely to discover her name, being unable to make it out from her signature. Her name is Mary Magdalene.

To Mr. Newmarch.—It was no doubt calculated to give Colonel Gordon offence. The Chinese toys that I have seen in China are more expanded than crinoline. The circumference of dress is greater in proportion. The legs are well covered with these toys. There is not a considerable portion of naked leg underneath exposed in these toys when they are turned round. They are worked up with clock-work and made to spin round. I did not expect that Colonel Willis would be annoyed by her giving me a hair-chain. I thought there was sufficient confidence between husband and wife. I don't think he would be likely to have been annoyed if he heard of her giving me a hair-chain. While Colonel Gordon was speaking to me I considered he had just cause to be annoyed. I was not aware I had written in a free-and-easy style. I did not think my letter contained anything that I should not like to be seen.

Mr. Newmarch here called the witness's notice to his letter to Colonel Johnston of the 22nd June: upon which he said "I did not think it might possibly have indulged in some expression which on due consideration might have been considered disgraceful, until the receipt of the Commander-in-Chief's letter. Then I began to entertain the belief, but not before. It was my internal opinion that Mrs. Willis was offended from what Colonel Gordon said. I formed my opinion simply on Colonel Gordon's statement. It was not at the time my own internal opinion. Colonel Gordon made me believe I had used something wrong in my letter to Colonel Willis. I thought if the letter was produced there would be something wrong, but I thought so from Colonel Gordon and Lieutenant Eyre saying so, though it was not my own conviction. On the 4th March I wrote to Mrs. Willis, fancying there must be so mething wrong, and asked for her pardon but still it was not from my own convictions that I thought that I had done wrong."

Mr. Newmarch then read over the following letter of the witness to Colonel Gordon:—

"DE

baptized with the parents, and the other two with the wife of the eldest, were taken on probation on account of their defective knowledge of the word of God. The daughter-in-law seems to be willing to follow in the footsteps of her faithful mother-in-law, Bhiwarabaie. To my question "Bai, do you wish to embrace Christianity?" her simple answer was, "Yes, Baba" (Sir). "But suppose your husband does not like to become a Christian, what will you do then?" She replied to this almost in the same way as her mother-in-law had done without her knowing it. "Let them not become, (a Hindu wife always speaks in the plural number, or what we term in grammar plural of excellence) let them not embrace Christianity; I am resolved to do it." All these people profess to be under the greatest obligations to our dear friend Mr. Gunputrao. He is the Epaphroditus of these people. I was greatly delighted to observe their affection towards him; one of them earnestly requested me to bring him to Jaulna the next time I go there, so that he and his family might see his face once more.

4. Lakshuman, who was baptized by the name of Francis, to distinguish him from the Jaulna one, has no family; the only relative he had on earth was his mother, who died a few months ago. It was her death that seems to have brought him in the first instance to our Scripture readers at Jaulna; he had heard a good deal of Christianity when he was a household servant in the house of our good friend the Rev. Mr. Gardner of Poona, but in those days he had no inclination to embrace Christianity. The mother, it seems, was not friendly to Christianity, and he had made up his mind not to pain her; however, God at last had mercy on him. I believe that he is now a true and sincere child of God; he is employed at the station in a pious family. At the time the above thirteen were introduced into the church of God, the following enquirers, two Romanists and a Mahomedan were taken on probation. We have now at Jaulna, counting the two persons baptized by Dr. M. Mitchell in Bombay some months ago, ten adults and five children in the church in connexion with our Mission, besides a number of enquirers. I grant most of them originally belonged to the class of Mangs, who are considered as the lowest of the low. But what matters that? Has not our Lord declared that "unto the poor the Gospel is preached?" I am so glad that of late I have had such exemplification of the truth contained in 1 Cor. i, 26, 27, 28, &c. If the self-righteous Brahmin, the worldly Parsee, and the haughty Mahomedan would not condescend to listen to the Gospel message of salvation, the Lord in order to put them to shame might show the riches of His grace amongst these poor and despised ones. One of the designations of the Mangs and other low caste people according to Hinduism is the "accursed ones." They hold the same position in society "as sinners and publicans" did in the time of our Saviour. However, I think the day of their merciful visitation cannot be very distant; I believe the Lord will bring them into the church by tens and hundreds. They wonderfully seem to be prepared for a grand change. I have been greatly refreshed by the simple trust manifested by a good many of our converts. I would earnestly commend them and others in their situation to the prayers and sympathies of God's people. Poor things! they are already exposed to the ire, hatred, and tyranny of the higher classes; a good many are taunted in this way. "What have you got by going into the religion of the Feringhees; have they given you any money that you have embraced their religion? Are you not still obliged to earn your livelihood by hard labour?" We shall not allow you to enjoy your hereditary rights." They would have gladly put the last threat into execution but our just and humane Government has secured their rights, and our Christian converts will not be deprived of them at least under our Government. How they will get on under the Nizam Government I know not. Owing to the encouragement I have had at Jaulna, and the bright prospects held out by a gracious providence, I shall have to divide my year between Jaulna and Indapur, and when I have such able assistants as Mr. Ramjee Mulhari and others, I shall be able to do this very easily.

LECTURE ON THE ORIGIN OF BRAHMANISM.

Delivered at the United Service Institution of Western India, August 21, 1863. By MARTIN HAUG.

(Concluded from our number of August 18.)

THE Samaveda contains principally those verses of the Rigveda which are destined for singing. The Soma priests (generally three in number) are the sacred singers. The chants represent the carriage or the boat in which the sacrificer sails up to the celestial world. That is the reason that the Samasingers are only required for those great sacrifices intended for going to heaven and securing a place in the celestial world after death.

If any one of these priests happens to commit a mistake, the Brahma priest has to remove the evil consequences of it by giving certain oblations according to a certain ritual.

Among the whole body of priests the highest rank was occupied by those who alone were, in consequence of their mastery of all branches of the sacred word, and holy rites, fit for filling up the place of the Brahma priest. For they alone understood the whole course of the sacrifice, its effects, and the office of each priest. Here was not a dignity to which only birth gave a claim, but every priest could attain it by much study, ability, and ingenuity. The descendants of such Brahma priests are the Brahmans. The speculations on divine things, chiefly on sacrificial rites, their origin, meaning, purpose, proper performance &c. as propounded by those eminent Brahma priests, or ancient Hindu teachers of divinity, were afterwards collected and arranged in separate works which go by the name of "Brahmanas," and form the second or speculative part of each of the Vedas.

Now the question arises, can there any period be fixed when the Brahma priests attained to their dignity? There was a time in which the services of a Brahma priest were unknown. It was at that early period of history when the ancestors of the Hindus and those of the Parsis, who were brother tribes, separated from one another in consequence of a religious contest. The few sacrificial rites which the Parsi priests have preserved as relics of the remotest antiquity closely resemble those of the Brahmans, and I can give assurance from the most minute inquiries which I lately made into the way in which these rites are performed by Parsi as well as Brahmanic priests. Now the Parsi religion requires for the performance of the so-called Homa ceremony (which is the same as the Soma sacrifice of the Brahmans) only two priests, one of whom is called *Zota*, the other *Raspi*, or more correctly *Rathwi*. They are easily recognised in the Hotar and Adhvaryu of the Brahmans. These two priests were the most indispensable ones, and very likely required already at the earliest sacrifices the Aryan nations brought.

As long as the rites were simple and the number of sacred verses limited, there was no necessity for the office of a Brahma priest as a superintendent of the sacrificial rites. But after they had all grown into such a complicated and bewildering system, and the more simple forms had branched off into a large number of varieties, it was no longer easy to have a sacrifice correctly performed. Men of eminent theological learning were required to regulate, direct and correct the course of the sacrifice. At such a time only the sons of these Brahma priests, the Brahmans, to whom their fathers imparted the all-important sacred knowledge, could rise to great power and form themselves into a regular caste.

The development of the sacrificial rites out of the more simple forms of offerings of butter, milk, and meat, which required for their performance hardly more than a few hours' time into regular sessions lasting often uninterruptedly for many years, cannot have been the work of only a few hundred years, but many centuries required to bring the sacrificial art to such a state of refinement and give it such an actually gigantic extent. As we may learn from later Vedic works, and the great epic poem Mahabharata, there was a time in Hindostan, when whole corporations of Brahmans spent all their life in sacrificing. They were supported by the kings; for the sacrifice was believed to produce among other things rain, and benefit the people at large. Those great sacrificial sessions took place in the North-west of the rivers Jumna and Ganges, on the small river Sarasvati, so frequently mentioned in the Vedic book. And it is in these regions mainly that we have to seek the origin of the Brahmanical system. The Brahmans appear to have attained already to their full supremacy in spiritual matters, and formed themselves into a regular caste, when the Indian Aryas migrated into Hindostan Proper. This was in all likelihood, the case already 1000 years before Christ. At these times we find them always engaged in sacrificing for the petty kings and chieftains in Northern India. The majority of these kings appear to have placed implicit faith in the supernatural power and the magical effects of the sacrificial rites performed by the Brahmans. The Brahmans took the best advantage of the superstition of the nobility and wealthy populace, and extorted from them enormous rewards for their sacrificial services. These rewards were called *dakshiná*, a word used up to this day. If a king wished to conquer his enemy, or even if he had a desire of conquering the whole earth (that is to say, Central and North India), the Brahmans ordered him to bring the horse sacrifice (*aśvamedha*) the performance of which was so costly that it certainly emptied for a little while his treasury. After having returned from his warlike expeditions into some neighbouring states, the Brahmans exhaled him as conqueror of the earth, and asked of him to perform another sacrifice, called *Viśvajit*, i. e. all conquering. One of the rites connected with this sacrifice was that the king had to distribute all his property among the Brahmans, that is to say, all wealth accumulated by him during a certain period of years.

If the king had a desire of going to heaven, and occupying a divine throne, the Brahmans assured him that they had it in their power to effect this. They ordered him to perform another sacrifice, or rather a series of sacrifices. But at that occasion, (and that is remarkable) they did not allow him to drink the proper Soma juice which is the most sacred act at such sacrifices. They told him that the drinking of the sacred Soma is an exclusive right of the Brahmans, and that, if he would drink it, it would make him in future unhappy, and deprive him of his *Kshatram*, i. e. sovereign power, or rather his mystical connection with the idea of sovereignty. Instead of the Soma juice they allowed him to drink a spirituous liquor prepared from the branches of several kinds of trees. They said that he should drink it as if it were the real Soma, and made him when drinking it recite the following mantra:—"Of what juice well prepared beverage (i. e. Soma) India (the king of the gods) drank, of just the same (the Soma) drink I, having my mind devoted to him (the Soma)."

Before proceeding further I have to offer some remarks on the effect which was believed to result from the drinking of the Soma juice. Soma is a certain plant (the Sarcostemma viminalis) the juice of which is squeezed under the observation of many ceremonies. This plant is believed to be the king of the plants, and according to Vedic tradition, the king of the gods. In the sky Soma is the moon, and on earth his particular plant. His blood, which is in the juice of this plant, has the power of mystically uniting the drinker with the celestial king, and securing him a place in the regions of heaven. In order to obtain the precious juice, the plant is to be beaten with stones and squeezed. This is called the murder of the king Soma, which is regarded as a sin, and requires certain propitiatory rites at the sacrifice. He who has drunk the Soma juice is according to the Brahmanic notion the only fit organ for receiving communications from the gods. For he is already in this world mystically united with them, and in fact, a god on earth. On account of this great supernatural power being ascribed to the enjoyment of the Soma juice, it is quite clear that the Brahmans reserved the right to be sure of such an important means for the directly communicating with the inhabitants of heaven and the rulers of the universe to themselves, and excluded the whole Kshatriya race, and all men of inferior caste from it. All other sacrificial rites were performed for the Kshatriyas and Vaisyas in the same way as for the Brahmans except this one, which however was the most important.

One of the offices most coveted by the Brahmans was that of a house priest of a king. Such a priest was called Purohita, *i. e.* superintendent. His duty was to give the daily oblations to the fire for the king, and to assist him as spiritual guide as well as in temporal matters. The office of a Purohita was regarded as a divine institution; for Agni, the god of fire, was the Purohita or house priest of all the other gods. If even the gods require a house priest, how far more mortal kings? The Brahmans repeatedly declared to the kings, that the gods would not eat their food, if they themselves would offer it. When appointing a duly qualified Brahman to the office of a house-priest, the king had even to submit to degrading ceremonies. He in his own person was obliged to wash the feet of the holy man, under the repetition of such mantras, as "I wash, O gods the right, and left foot (of this Purohita) to obtain protection for my empire, and to keep, it in safety. May these waters with which the feet (of the Purohita) have been washed, destroy my enemies!" He had to regard the new house-priest as the goddess of fortune. He was told that all welfare of his empire at present and in future entirely depends on him.

From all this one may easily perceive the intention of the Brahmans when establishing their spiritual supremacy to enslave the kings and their people in the bonds of a spiritual thraldom. The their indefatigable endeavours to accomplish this end did not meet with opposition on the part of the kings, can hardly be expected. And indeed, the Vedic books, as well as the great epic poem called the Mahabharata, record more than one instance of kings refusing to acknowledge the superiority of the Brahmans, and to submit to their guidance. Many kings performed even sacrifices without the Brahmans, and went so far as to insult them. The king Nahusha is even said (in the 5th book of the Mahabharata) to have made Rishis *i. e.*, Brahmanical saints, his palki bearers. When he was once denying the authority and sacredness of certain Vedic verses and rites, the Rishi Agastya said to him: "Since thou declarest unholy that holy rite which has been ordained by former sages, and practised by Brahmay Rishis, and since thou hast touched my head with the foot, and since thou, in thy folly, hast converted the Brahma-like and irresistible Rishis into porters, does make them carry thee,—therefore, shorn of thy lustre, and all thy merit exhausted, sink down, O sinner, from heaven to earth. For ten thousand years thou shall crawl in the form of a huge serpent, and at the completion of that period thou shalt again ascend to heaven." So was that wicked King hurled from the sovereignty over the gods."

In every case when there was a king who did not submit to the authority of the Brahmans, the Brahmans circulated stories of his ruin (actual or fancied) in order to make future kings more submissive to their rule.

Some kings aspired to the dignity of Brahmanship; but the Brahmans were always very unwilling to accord such a privilege to them. Only one instance is known where a king of the warrior caste was received into the Brahmanical community of terrestrial gods. This is the case of the king Viśvamitra, who, as it appears from those Vedic hymns which bear his name, seems to have ruled over a small principality between the present rivers Behat and Sutiedj in the Punjab. He distinguished himself as a poet, and officiated at many occasions also as a sacrificial priest. He succeeded even in obtaining the office of Puchita of Sudas, the mightiest monarch of his time. Afterwards he was turned out of this office by the Brahman Vasishtha who, it appears, had made King Sudo believe that Viśvamitra had as a Kshatriya no right to performance of priestly functions. A long and bitter struggle between both families ensued, Viśvamitra always claiming to equality with Brahmans, but his claims appear to have been refused for a long time. He being, however, so far as poetical gift, sacrificial skill and theological learning were concerned, a match with the most eminent Rishi after all, no other but to acknowledge him as a legal member of their caste, and to his family all privileges enjoyed by themselves.

These are the few historical facts which we may gather from the Vedic hymns as well as from the Ramayana, where Viśvamitra's story is related, but of course in a mythical form. Up to the present day there are many Brahmanical families extant who trace their origin to Viśvamitra.

Now before I conclude I have to say a few words on the so-called Rishis. *Rishi* originally means a "Seer," and is therefore properly applied to those ancient sages to whom it is said the Vedic hymns were revealed. The technical term used for revelation is "to see: for the Rishis were believed to have seen with their mental eyes (probably when intoxicated with the Soma juice) the mantras, which they afterwards then taught to their pupils, in which way they were handed down to posterity. The Rishis were of several classes; there were *Rajarshis i. e.* kingly sages, who were descendants of the warrior caste, and *Brahmarshis, i. e.* Brahma-sages, who were possessed of the Brahma-spirit. Even Sudras we find now and then among the number of the Rishis. The most influential of these Rishi families, chiefly those in which sacrificial skill, sacred poetry, and speculative theology had become hereditary from very remote times, formed themselves, into the Brahmanical caste. All these families together have seven principal patriarchs, namely Viśvamitra, Vasishtha, Gotama, Atri, &c. Every Brahmanical family must know (and in this part of India they actually do know) from what patriarch it has descended. When performing a sacrificial rite or other ceremonies, the Brahman must mention the Rishi, patriarch of his family. In order to avoid all confusion there are long genealogical lists of the Rishi families, and their branches extant. These have been one of the fundamental pillars of Brahmanism up to the present day.—*Poona Observer, August* 25.

SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(*Lancet.*)

PARLIAMENT has never issued a Blue-book weightier in every sense of the word than the Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India. It is a crowning evidence of the sagacity of Lord Herbert, who ordered the Commission, and of the zeal and faithfulness of those who have so laboriously worked out his desire. Our review in another column will give an idea of its contents; it can hardly adequately express its immense importance.

In spite of its revelations of ignorance, carelessness, and inconceivable torpidity, which throughout the length and breadth of India have for more than a century permitted men's lives to be cast away as if God's precious gift were a thing of no account, this book yet makes us feel that England is not unworthy to hold India. A nation that can thus probe its own shortcomings, and publish honestly to the world its errors and its repentance, may well hope to be the instrument in the hand of Providence of awakening to light and knowledge and happiness the clustering population of that vast peninsula.

Professedly occupied with the sickness and mortality of the English soldier, this Report has really a deeper aim and will exert a profounder influence. It has proclaimed the undeniable truth that the health of the British soldier is inseparably connected with that of the people among whom he serves, and that this also must become the subject of imperial care. It urges upon the Government the immediate commencement, in all the great cities of India, of those statistics of life and health which are the very basis of our sanitary knowledge. And thus, while working out its special object—the improvement of the health of the European Soldier,—it provides for those large questions which in these days no statesmen and no country can neglect.

THE PETITION OF THE FRENCH WORKMEN FOR WAR WITH RUSSIA.

(*La Patrie*—Paris: Semi-official.)

THE following petition has been sent to us, and is now being signed by numbers of workmen:—

"SIRE,—In the presence of the crimes which are being committed against humanity there are now no more parties in France; there is only a people always ready to maintain the community of nations.

"Russia is murdering Poland.

"She is murdering the citizens whom our fathers baptized their brothers in arms, and who showed themselves worthy of that glorious appellation in our reverses as in our successes.

"She is murdering old men and children. She is murdering mothers, wives, and young virgins.

"All while dying think of their country, and turn with supplicating looks to France.

"And to this shedding of blood, Mouravieff adds barbarous atrocities which make our civilization shudder with horror.

"At the recital of these heinous crimes our mothers weep, our wives weep, and our sisters and children weep.

"For us, we feel our French blood boil in our veins.

"Sire! You hold in your hands the sword of France—use that sword to decide a question which diplomacy is powerless to solve.

"Sire! Unfold the national flag, and let the world see once more a holy cause go before it, and a great people following.

"Sire! Save, let us save Poland!

"In this hope we are, Sire, &c."

We give publicity to this document in our journal, convinced that one cannot draw attention too much to the more and more lively sympathy for Poland which the redoubled violence of her oppressors causes France to feel for her.

Notices.

A PRESS READER also a REPORTER WANTED, persons accustomed to the duties preferred. Apply by letter, stating salary required, to the Manager of this Paper. 26th August 1863.

WANTED.—Agents at Mhow, Indore, Dhar, and other Cities of Central India, for collecting labour for the Railway Works in the neighbourhood of Booranpoor. Apply to W. B. WRIGHT, Esq., Booranpoor.

MR. E. A. SHUMARY regrets that the extensive alterations and repairs found necessary in the Market having been retarded by the rainy weather, he will be UNABLE to COMMENCE the SUPPLY OF MEAT, &c. on the 1st September, but WILL DO SO from the 15th at latest.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS, HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Eine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE Waree Bunder.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 125 per share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 10 per cent per Annum, for the Half year ended 30th June 1863, will be paid, on and after the 10th September next, to the Proprietors of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY at the Office of the said Company at the Residence of Manguldass Nathooshoy Esq., in Girgaum Back Road.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 10th proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 24th August 1863. Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of PESTONJEE ARDASEER & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent, and any person or persons having any claims against the said Firm are requested to come forward and receive the same within one month from this date, as the Accounts will then be finally closed and the Partnership dissolved.—Dated this 1st day of August 1863.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE.
ARDASEER'S RUSTOMJEE.
BUJJOREE JAMASJEE.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two approaches to Beitkul by the Arbyle and Kyga-ghats.

2. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Black schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated on tender.

4. Contractors to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

5. Work to be paid monthly as measured.

H. MAUNSELL, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

REGISTRE MARITIME.—Captain H. GAIGNOUX having been appointed as Agent for the "registre maritime" in Bombay, I am authorized to give certificates according to the regulations of this institution, which begins to be well known by the Underwriters in Europe, as it will be seen by the following letter:—

LLOYD'S, *London, 1st May* 1863.

THOMAS CRAPP, Esq.,
Agent for the Registre Maritime for the United Kingdom.

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned Subscribers, and Members of Lloyd's, having examined the *Registre Maritime* introduced by you, have great pleasure testifying to its merits, and would the underwriters take this as readily on ships classed in your book as on those classed in the *Veritas*.

We are pleased to state that the committee of Lloyds have had their attention drawn to the work and have already ordered some copies for the use of the underwriters.

With the best wishes for the success of this Institution.—We remain, Dear Sir, your's truly,

WILLIAM HARDING,
W. M. CLAY,
WALTER HYSLOP,
WM. R. PRICE,

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (EXTRA) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 6 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 900 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres more to now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to sell it, or let it on Lease. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

HIGH COURT.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

EQUITY SIDE.

LALLBHOY VULLUBHOY AND OTHERS...*Plaintiffs.*

COWASJEE NANABHOY AND OTHERS...*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this suit, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1863, and by the direction of GEORGE TAYLOR, Esquire, Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, on Wednesday the 9th day of September next at 2-30 P. M., will be sold in the Court House, the Mill of the Turotia Mill Company, situate in Mahaluxmi Road, in the Island of Bombay, adjoining the House of Pestonjee Nanabhoy, and near the Mill of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, with all necessary Boilers, engines, Spindles, Machinery, and Plant, for working 21,000 Spindles.

The Mill is commodiously situated, a well-built and in good repair, is plentifully supplied with water, and is fitted with all the modern improvements for efficiently carrying on its work.

The Ground belonging to the Mill is held upon lease renewable in perpetuity subject to a monthly rent of Rupees Two hundred.

The particulars and conditions of sale subject to which the property is to be sold may be seen at the Office of the said Master, and at those of Mr. KEIR, Complainant's Solicitor, Medow Street, and of Mr CRAWFORD, Defendant's Solicitor, Military Square, where also an abstract of the lease to be had. Mill may be inspected on application to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY.—Dated this 18th day of August 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. SHUMARY respectfully begs to apprise the European and Parsee community of Bombay, Captains of ships in harbour, and others, that he purposes, from the 15th Septembes next, opening an ESTABLISHMENT FOR the purpose of SUPPLYING A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF MEAT to that now obtainable at the Presidency.

The Meat will be lucerna and corn-fed on the NASSIK STOCK-FARM, and none but that of the finest quality offered for sale.

Through the kind co-operation of the Municipal Commissioners a DISTINCT MARKET-PLACE has been secured, and will be walled off from that occupied by the native butchers.

The slaughtering and cutting up will be conducted by native butchers under a EUROPEAN MASTER BUTCHER, so that cleanliness and neatness will be secured, and prejudice respected. The beef and veal market is quite distinct from that for mutton.

Each servant purchasing meat will be furnished with a ticket stating the kind, cut, weight, and sum charged, thus rendering exchange for inferior meat difficult, and cheating in his accounts impossible.

Terms—*Cash*, except to public institutions. Contracts entered into for large supplies of live stock or meat. Fat poultry and occasionally venison will also be offered for sale.

Mr. SHUMARY most respectfully requests the patronage and support of the Bombay meat-consuming public.

Bombay, July 1863.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY LIMITED. THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY who have paid the first call but not yet signed the new Memorandum of Association and the Deed lying for signature at the office of Dr. Dallas, Church Lane, are requested to do so on or before 3rd September next, or their shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Share list being closed, no further applications will be received.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 27th August 1863. Managers and Treasurers.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—By order of the Board of Directors, a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Oriental Ship-owning Association (Limited), will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., in Jamshed Lane, Fort, when the following Business will be brought before the Meeting.

The Directors will report to the Shareholders their proceedings since the formation of the Association, and what steps they propose with reference to the purchase of Ships and other matters. W. TREVOR ROPER,
S. P. FRAMJEE,
Bombay, 26th Aug. 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેનકીંગ આસોશીએશન
(મીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs Rupees in 10,000 *Shares, of Rupees* 200 *each, with power to increase.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq. *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION will commence local Business from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors.
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th August 1863.

For Sale.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received a fresh Batch of good CIGARS, Manila size. They will be sold cheap to close the account.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts, and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Bolts, Stores, &c.

This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate fixing.

Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—

Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules,
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition,
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

Business Announcements.

BOSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules, also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland.

TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla).

THE NUPTIAL MEDAL to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla.)

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, and key, &c.; the O'KEEFE HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes. Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon Lance Wood Bows.
Do. Painted and Feathered Arrows in
1 dozen cases with Lock and Key.
Do. do. Quivers and Belts.
Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.
Do. do. Arm Guards.
Tassels, Prickers and Markers.
Grease Pots.
Extra Bow Strings.
Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, by *Duke, Chapshaw*, and *Page*.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits
Swimming Belts;
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Business Announcements.

BOSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

BOSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

BOSSELET & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

A NOVELTY IN BOMBAY.—FORTNUM, MASON & Co.'s PROVISIONS, a fresh supply to hand; consisting of

Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese	Best Durham Mustard
Collar'd Tongue	Bon Bons and Crackers in
Yorkshire Pies	Bottles
Preserved Dessert Fruits	Yarmouth Bloaters
Crystalized and in Syrup	Pickled Salmon
Potted Games and Meats for	Oxford Sausages, in Bread and
breakfast	Jelly
Westphalia Hams	Lyon Sausages
Hambro' Beef	Dessert Fruits of all kinds, both
Potted Tongue	Crystallized and in Juice an
Bloater Paste	Noyeau
Herrings a la Anchovies	Imperial Plums
Soups and Vegetables	Turkey Figs
Petit Pois	Burnt Almonds
Mushroom	Burnt Onions
Harricot	Preserved Ginger
Cardesi	Muscatell Raisins
Macedoin Lequires	Apricot Peaches
Chicken and Rice	Cherries
Ox Tail	Marmalade
Mock Turtle	Mixed Rings
Gravy	Boar's Head and Truffles
Hare	Assorted Pates
Giblet and Mutton Broths	Black and Red Currants
Strasbourg Meats	Damsons
Anchovey Paste } In Jars.	Greengages
Bloater Paste }	Orleas Plums
Salmi Game	Apples
Normandy Pippins in 6 lbs. canisters	Cerises de Montmorent
	Gooseberries.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk and Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Linens Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS; Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet Worsted and Cloth Coatings.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Pith Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood and Co.'s Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts always on hand.

Cashmere Shawls, Passmenterry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Card Cases.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—Mr. Thomas Talboys is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Sacrings, Gold and 4t Solstaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, P